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frequently obtuse, and the leaves more slender. If these modifications be wholly ecological, are they mainly a response to a sandy instead of mud substratum, or to the lack of salt, or in good part to freedom from periodic inundation?

The range of *Limosella subulata* must be extended southward to Chesapeake Bay. *G. H. Shull 306* is from the "northeast shore of Gunpowder River, one third mile northeast of its mouth," Maryland, and certainly from between high and low tide. This collection and most of those from the tide-water of the Delaware River are of plants coarser, usually with longer and wider leaves, than the typical New England form. While the plant occurs on the Delaware between Philadelphia and Trenton, as near Burlington, New Jersey, this is much above the usual limit of salt water. As a general statement, we may say that *Limosella subulata* is primarily a plant of brackish soil, but that it is fully able to meet a dilute or even quite non-saline environment.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

IN THE WAKE OF THE ENEMY!

This dirge for the orchards of France may be familiar to many of our readers, but losses described by the letter immediately following the verse, are just as indefensible. Can there still be found in this country people who, in spite of acts like these, cherish pre-war delusion about the "The Kindly German?"—ED.

THE TREES OF FRANCE.

Hush, little leaves, your springtime dance,
Sigh for the murdered trees of France.

Friends were they of the peasant folk,
Friends whom the birds and kine bespoke.

Spoil are they of destroying lust,
Not of the battle stroke and thrust.

They are a garden still to see,
They are the world's Gethsemane.

Hush, little leaves, your springtime dance,
Sigh for the murdered trees of France.

—McLandburgh Wilson.

(The following extract from a letter of M. Jules Cardot, the noted French bryologist of Charleville, France, was recently transmitted to me through M. Thériot, of Havre. I am sure that friends of M. Cardot will be glad to learn tidings of him. —E. B. Chamberlain.)

“Depuis notre arrivée ici, je vis des jours qui compteront, certes, parmi les plus pénibles de ma vie, et si nous n'avions pas la victoire, qui nous console de tout, je me demande si je n'aurais pas été tenté d'en finir avec l'existence. Vous ne pouvez vous imaginer le spectacle que présente notre pauvre maison, l'état de saleté repoussante et de dévastation dans lequel elle se trouve. Partout des meubles brisés, les portraits de famille lacérés, des livres en lambeaux épars de la cave au grenier, les armoires, les secrétaires fracturés, quoique tous les clefs étaient sur les portes; tous les beaux meubles anciens disparus et remplacés par d'autres meubles qui ne nous appartiennent pas. Les livres qui n'ont pas été déchirés formaient dans le grenier une indescriptible salade; on se demande comment on peut arriver à mélanger ainsi une bibliothèque; ce doit être un travail très fatigant! A côté de cela des choses déconcertantes. Mes collections qui on avait dites évacuées sont là, en partie du moins. Je les ai retrouvées, entassées dans le fond du grenier et recouvertes par ma bibliothèque scientifique, qu'on a jetée pêle-mêle par dessus. Malheureusement mes pauvres collections sont loin d'être au complet. Il manque, outre tous les matériaux non étudiés, une énorme collection du Japon, de plus de 5,000 N^o, contenant des centaines d'espèces nouvelles, une collection de Juan Fernandez, une autre des îles Sandevich et une autre encore de Saghaline, tout cela probablement détruit et perdu sans retour.”

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

NOVEMBER 27, 1918

The meeting was held in the Morphological Laboratory of the New York Botanical Garden at 3:30 P.M., with Vice-President Barnhart in the chair. There were twelve persons present.